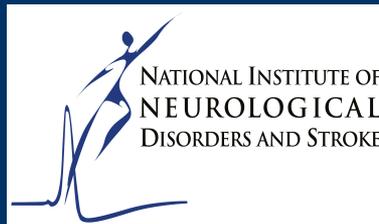


The Anisotropy of Myelin Susceptibility

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"Discovery, Innovation & Application – Advancing MR for Improved Health"

Declaration of Relevant Financial Interests or Relationships

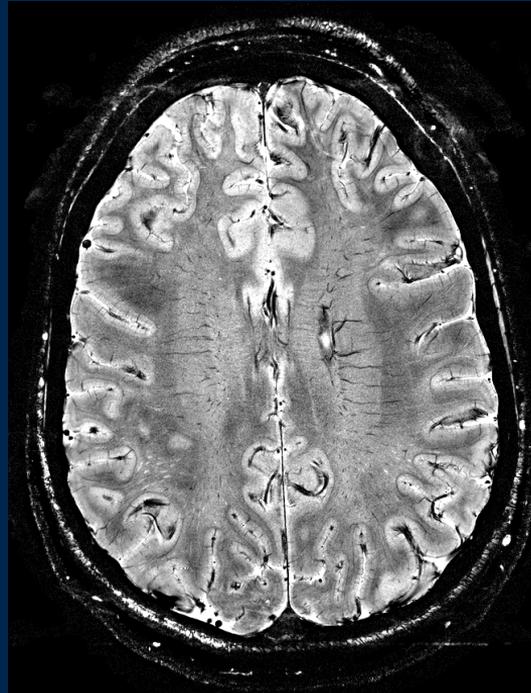
Speaker Name: Peter van Gelderen

I have no relevant financial interest or relationship to disclose with regard to the subject matter of this presentation.

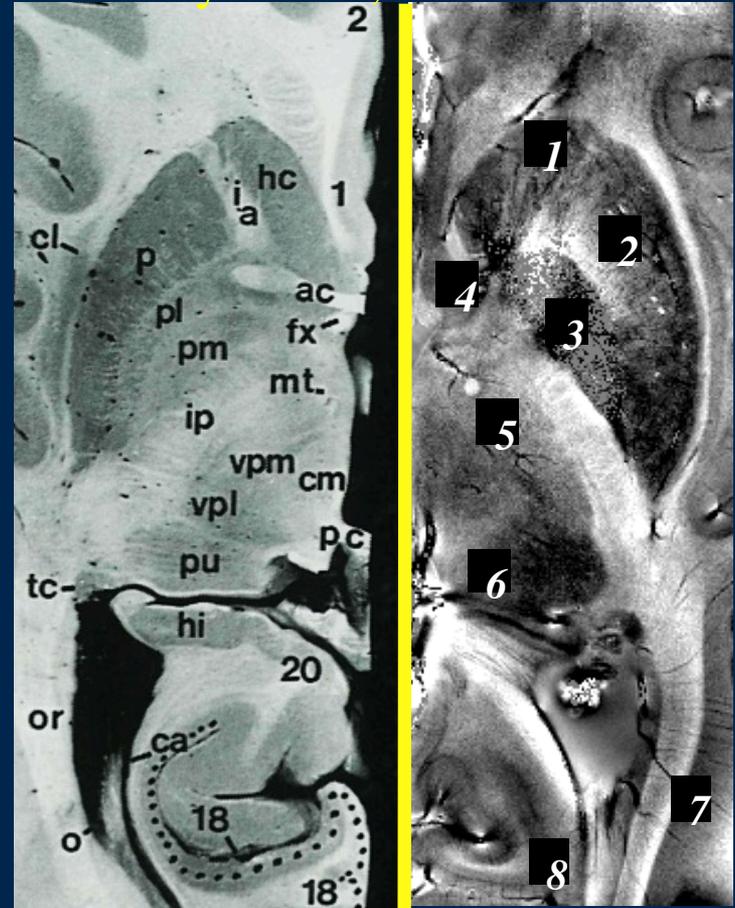
Introduction

High resolution susceptibility weighted imaging reveals anatomical structure

T_2^* weighted signal



Duyn et al., PNAS 2007



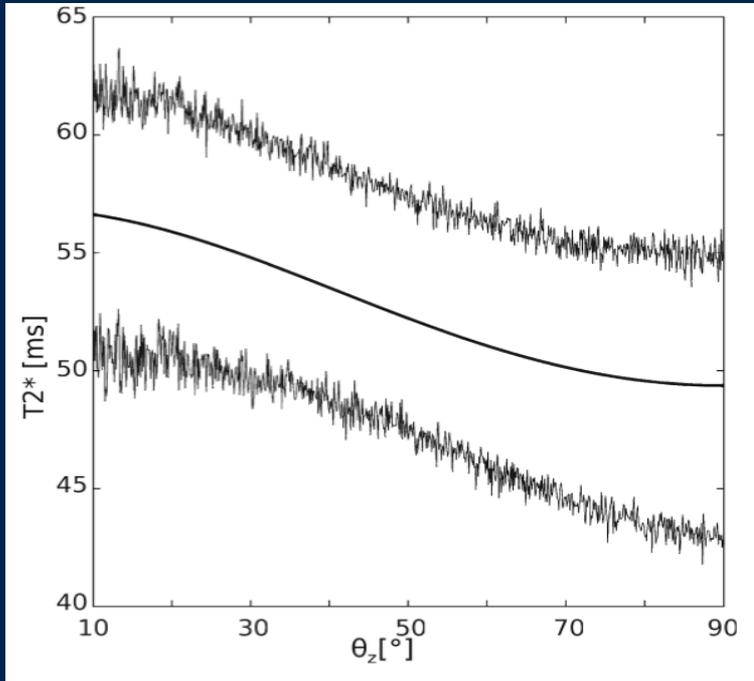
Anatomy/Duvernoy

MRI frequency

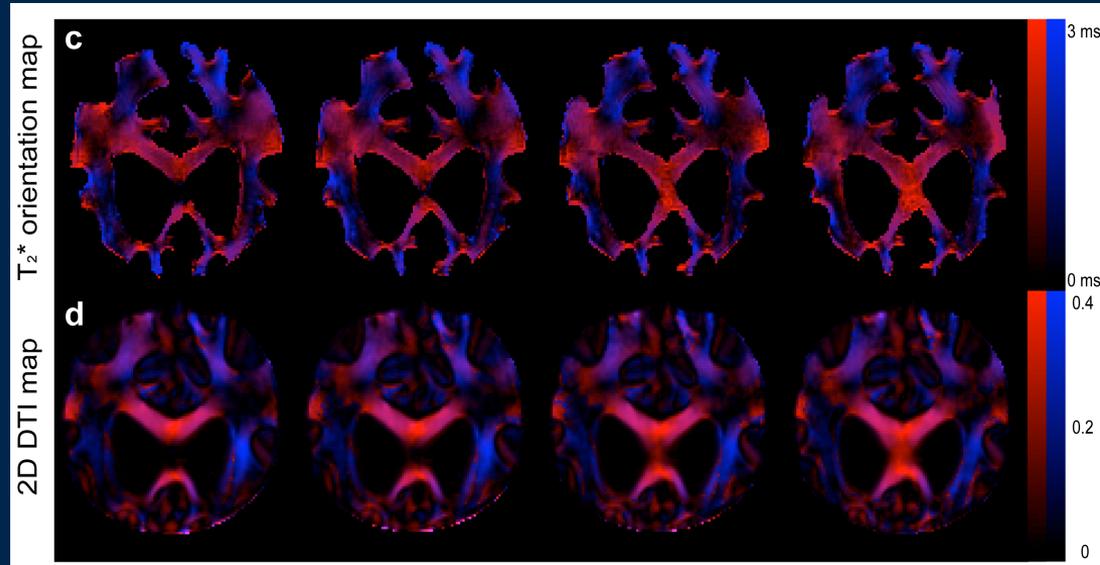
Introduction

T_2^* is orientation dependent

Bender and Klose, NMR Biomed 2010



Lee et.al., Neuroimage 2011

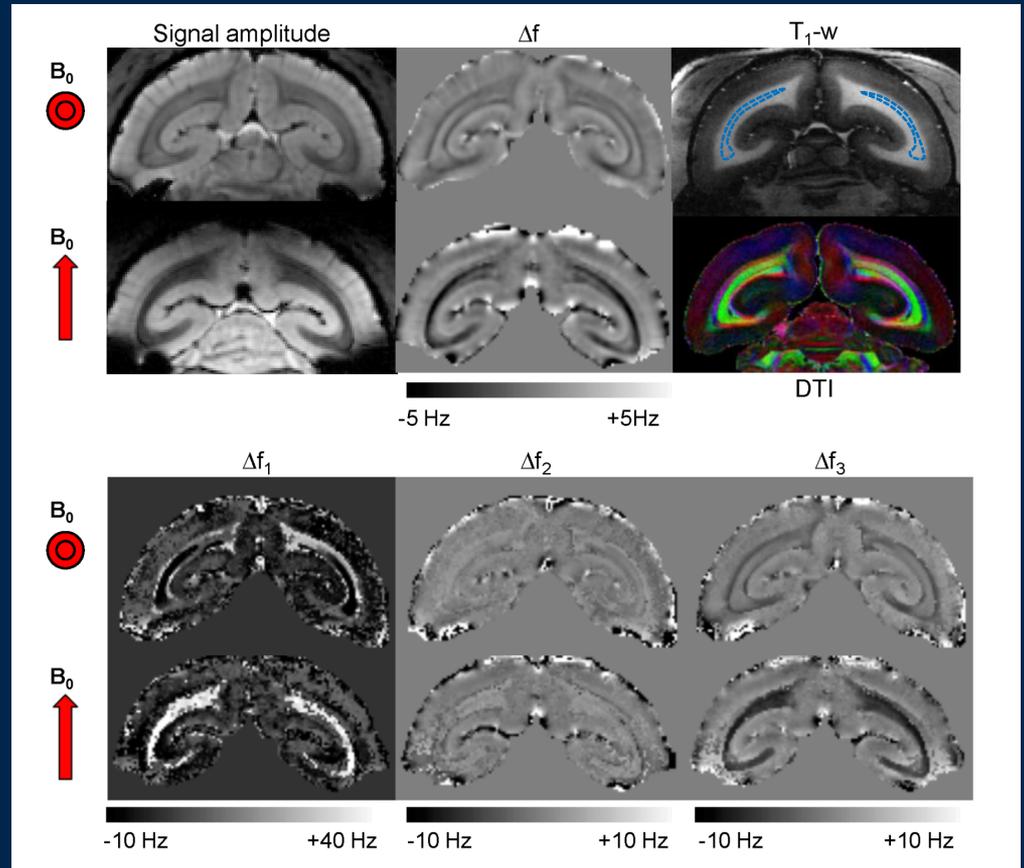


Introduction

T_2^* decay is not mono-exponential

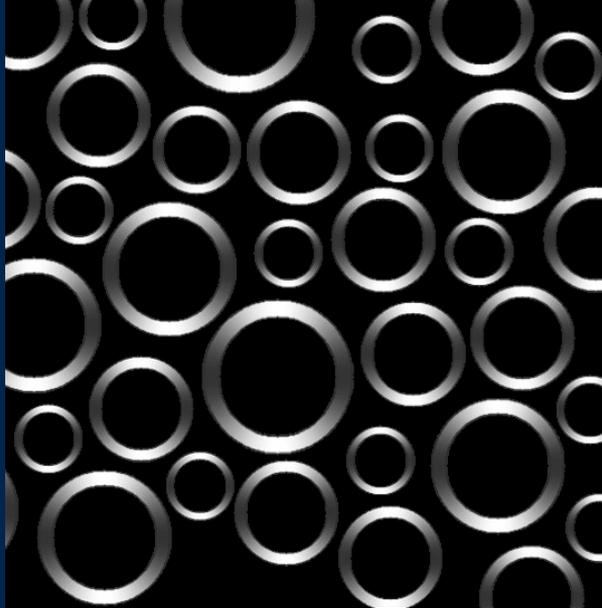
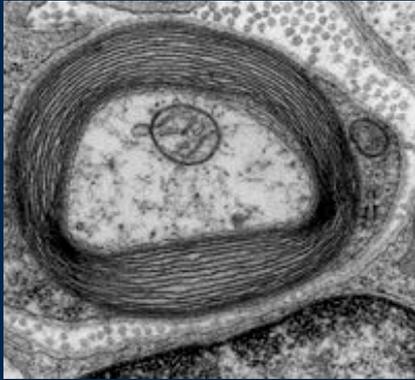
$$S = A_1 e^{(-R_1 + i\Delta f_1)t} + A_2 e^{(-R_2 + i\Delta f_2)t} + A_3 e^{(-R_3 + i\Delta f_3)t}$$

Sati et al, Neuroimage 2013 (in press), ISMRM 2013

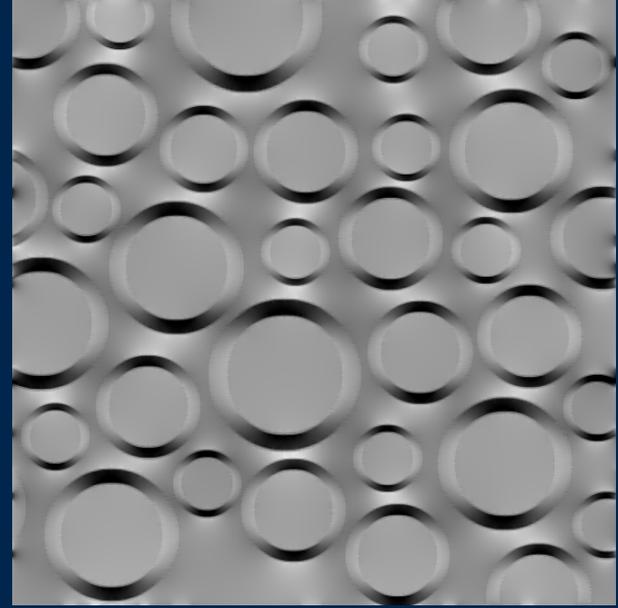


Introduction

Simulation of field distribution: anisotropy required to explain frequency difference of axonal and extra cellular signal and their orientation dependence



Magnetic susceptibility



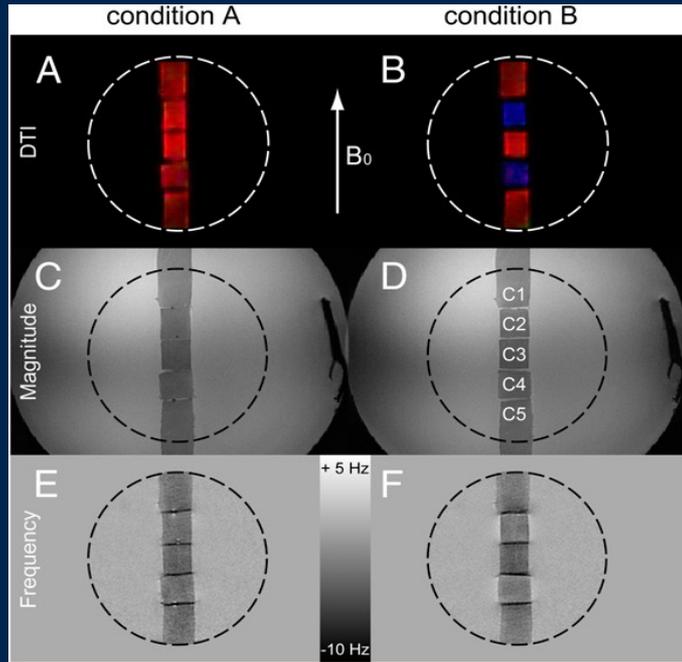
Frequency



Sati et al, Neuroimage 2013 (in press); Wharton & Bowtell, PNAS 2012.

Introduction

Anisotropy effects in section of corpus callosum



B_0

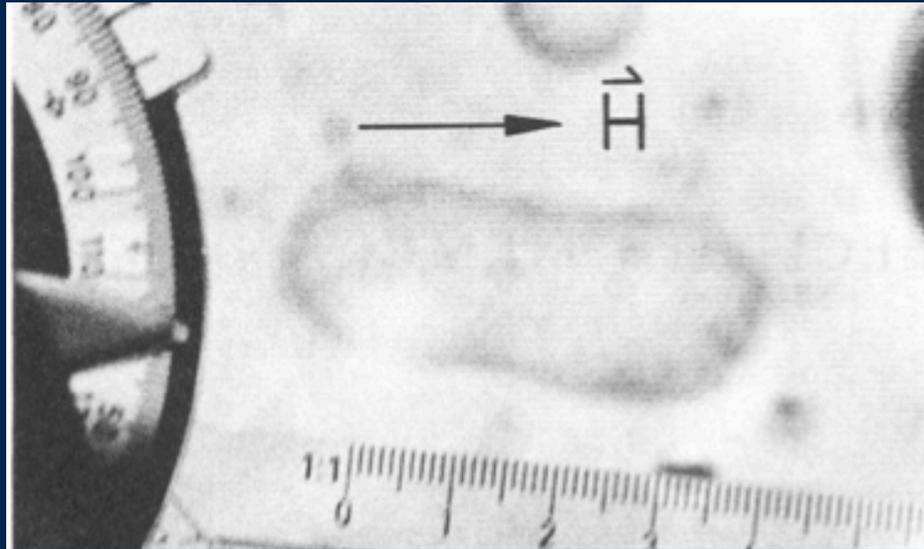
$$\chi_{\parallel} - \chi_{\perp} = 0.01 \text{ ppm}$$

Frequency

Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Lecitin vesicles align with magnetic field

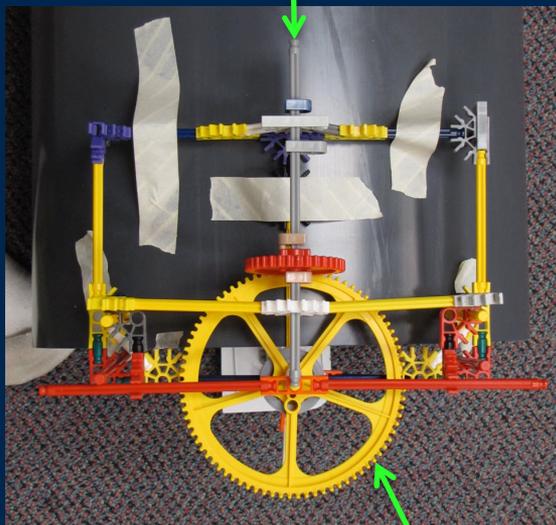
Scholz, *Biophys. J.* 1984



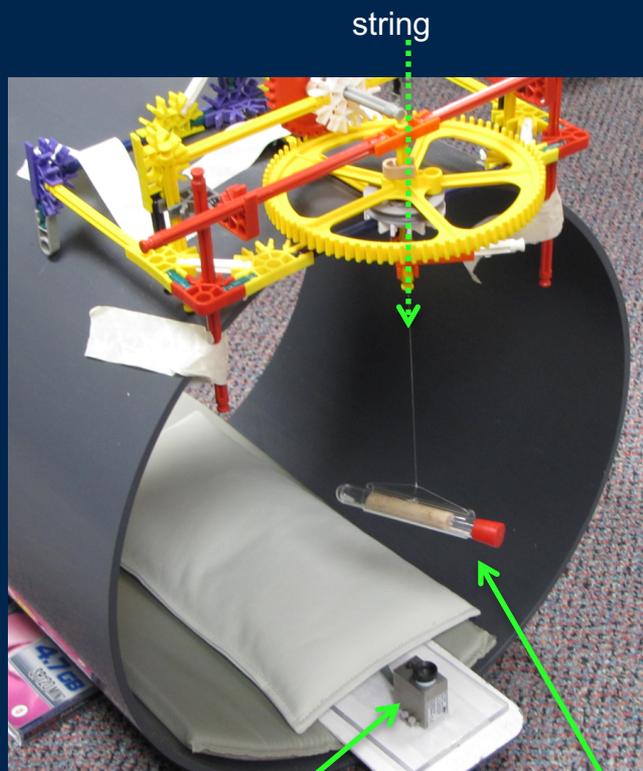
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Experimental setup

drive shaft to turn
wheel remotely



wheel

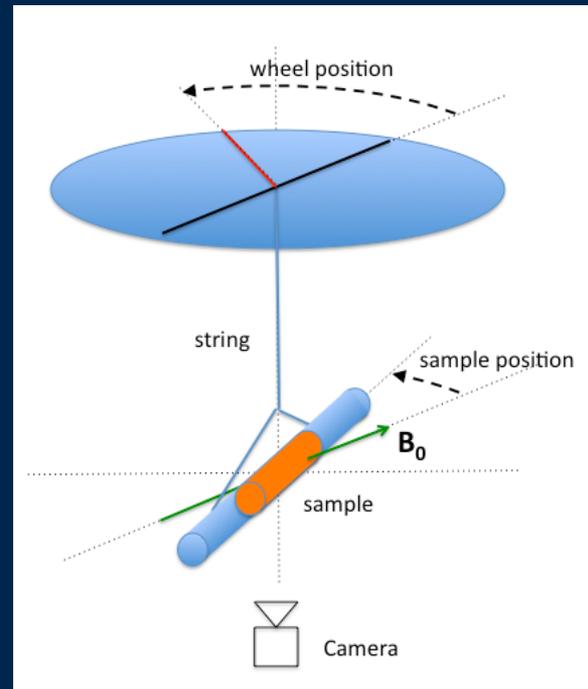


string

camera

sample

Arnold et al , PNAS 1958



wheel position

string

sample position

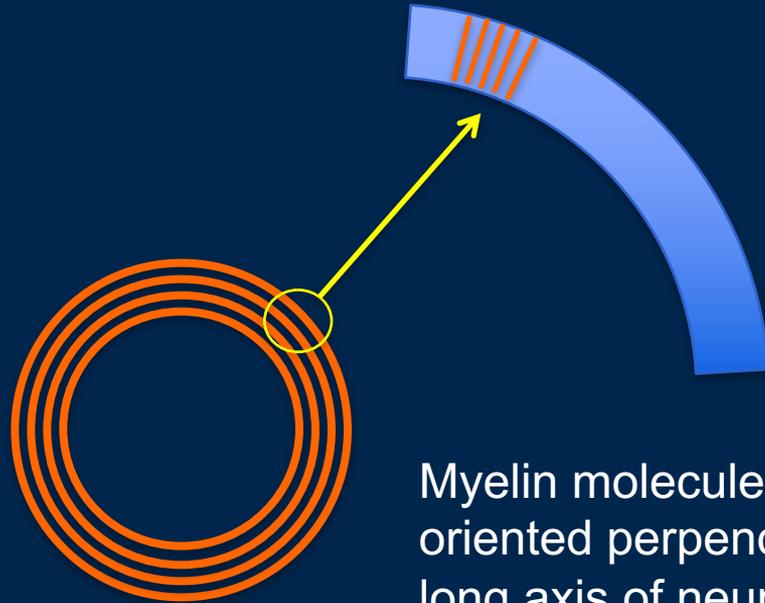
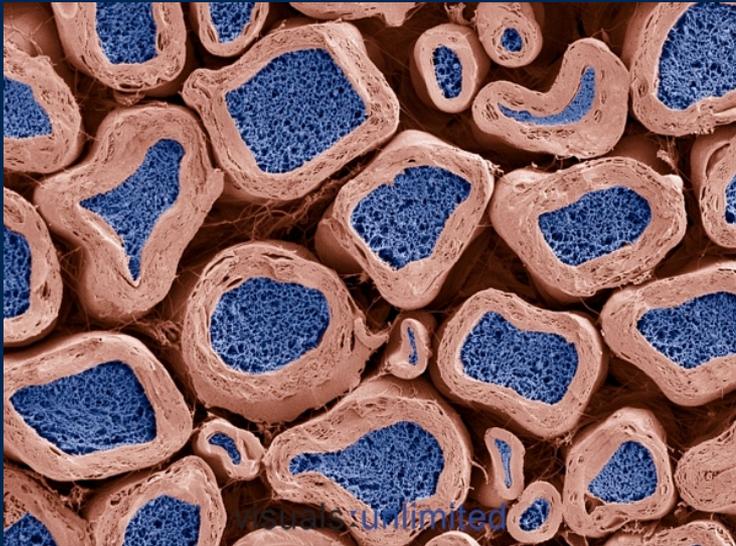
B_0

sample

Camera

Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

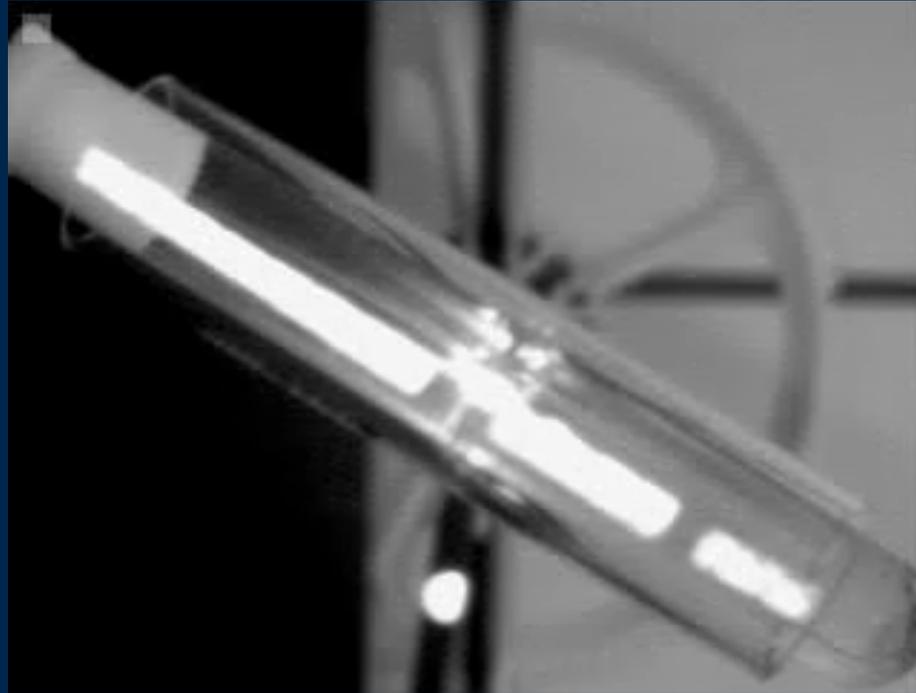
Samples: fixed spinal cord sections, 20-50mm total length



Myelin molecules all oriented perpendicular to long axis of neuron

Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Orientation effect of ordered macroscopic sample in high B_0



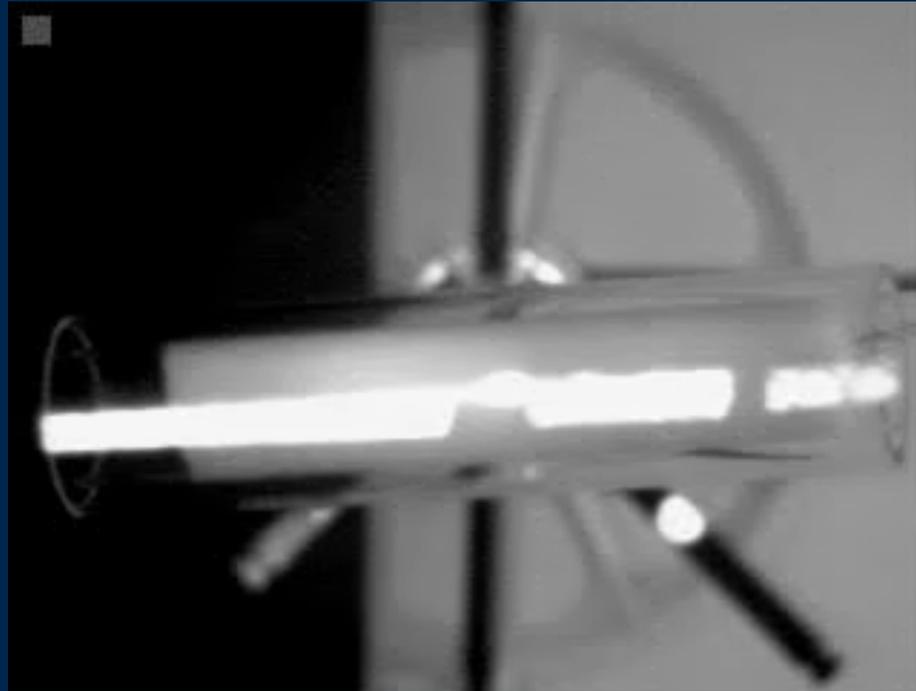
*Water
playing at 6x*

B_0



Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Orientation effect of ordered macroscopic sample in high B_0



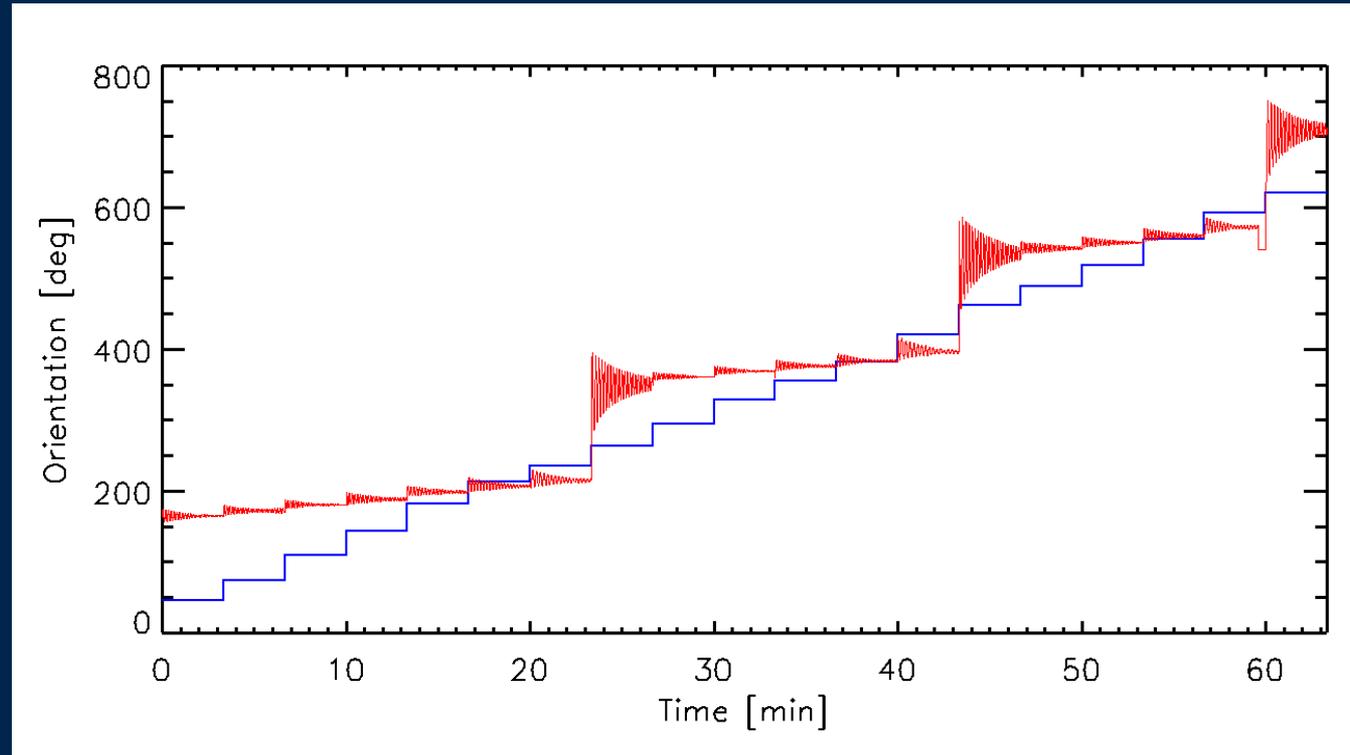
*Spinal Cord
Movie 6x
accelerated*

B_0



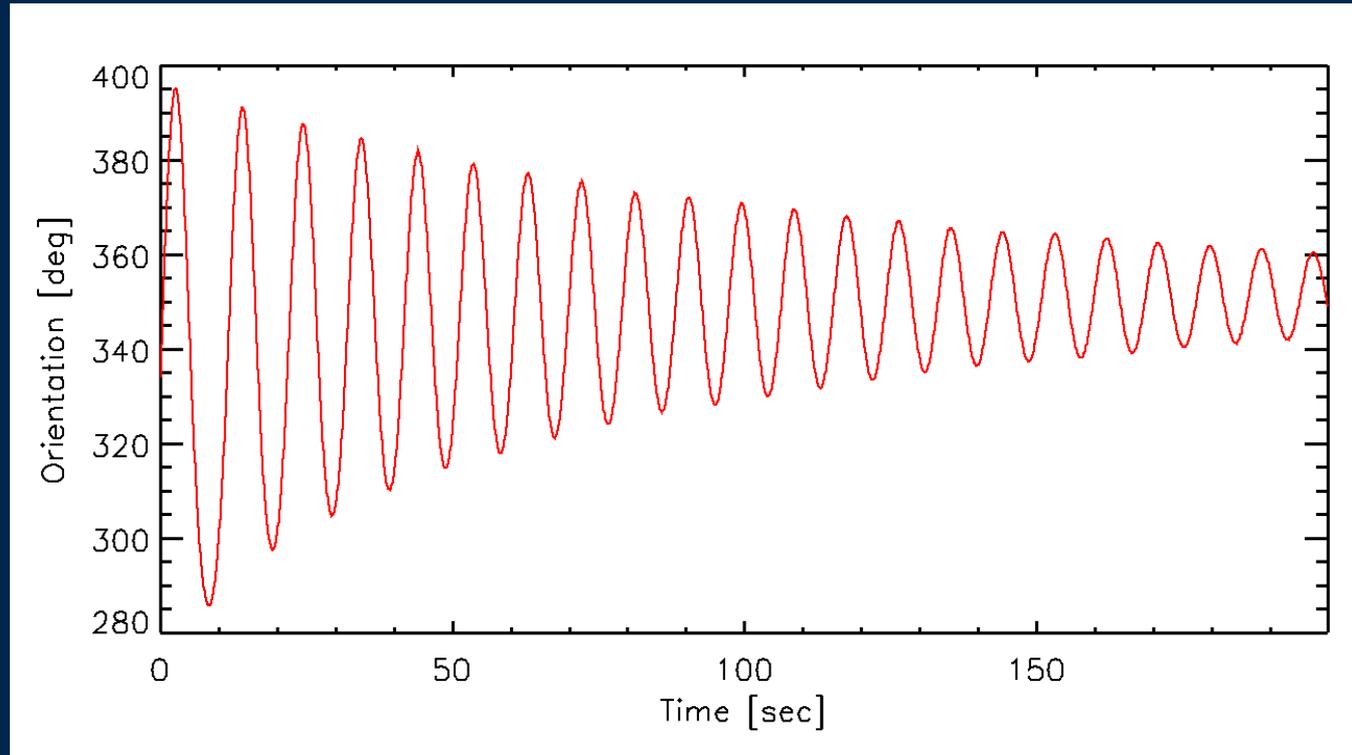
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Orientation of sample and wheel angle over time



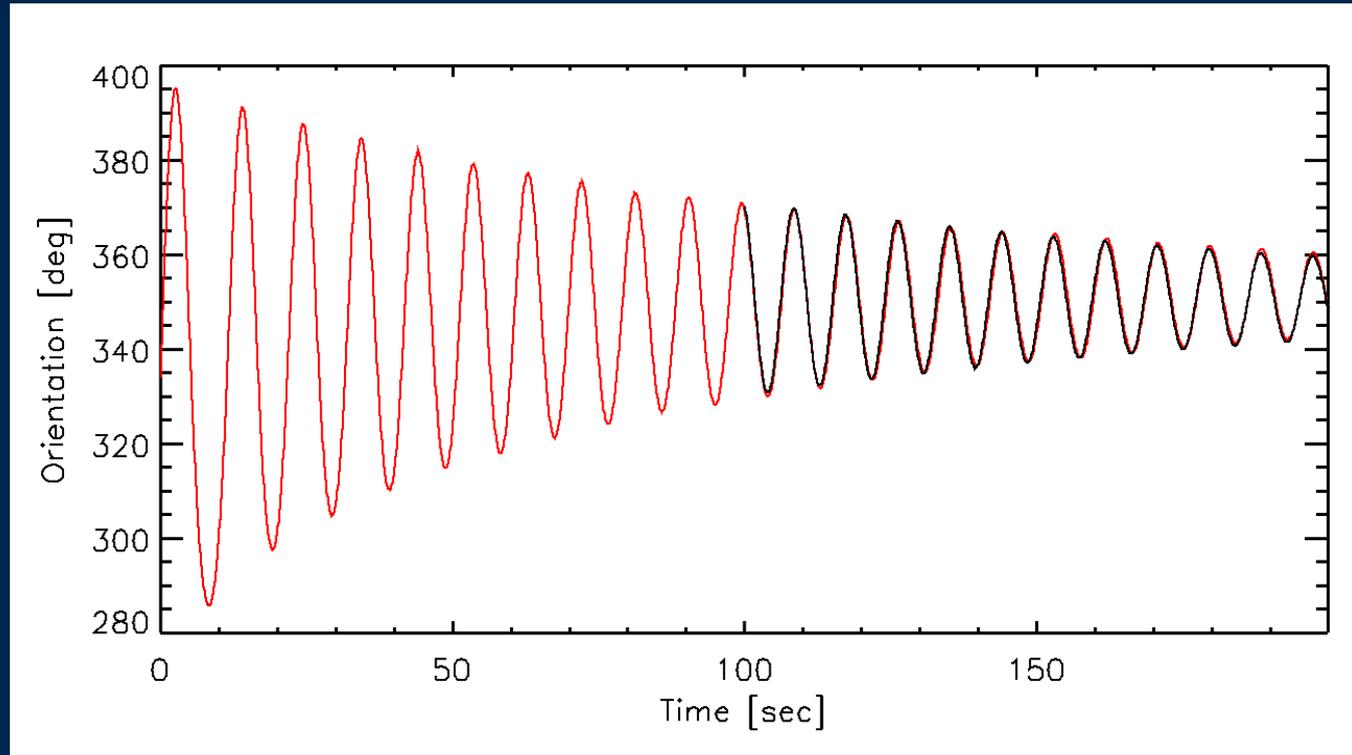
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Setup for quantification, one trial



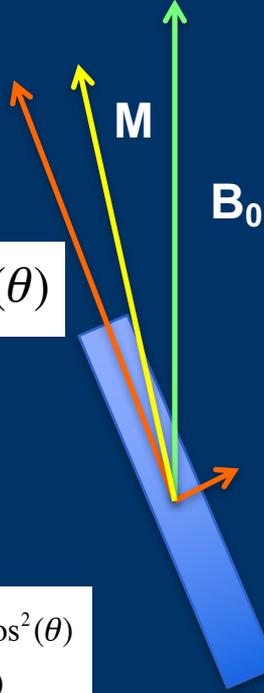
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Setup for quantification, fitting of orientation



Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Torque on anisotropic sample



$$M_{//} = \chi_{//} B \cos(\theta)$$

$$M_{\perp} = \chi_{\perp} B \sin(\theta)$$

M not parallel to B ($M_x \neq 0$),
resulting in torque on object.

$$M_z = M_{\perp} \sin(\theta) + M_{//} \cos(\theta) = \chi_{\perp} B \sin^2(\theta) + \chi_{//} \cos^2(\theta)$$

$$M_x = M_{\perp} \cos(\theta) - M_{//} \sin(\theta) = (\chi_{\perp} - \chi_{//}) B \sin(2\theta)$$

Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Torque on anisotropic sample

Magnetic torque

$$T_m = -(\chi_{//} - \chi_{\perp}) \sin(2\theta) \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0} V$$

String torque

$$T_s = k(\varphi - \varphi_0 - \theta)$$

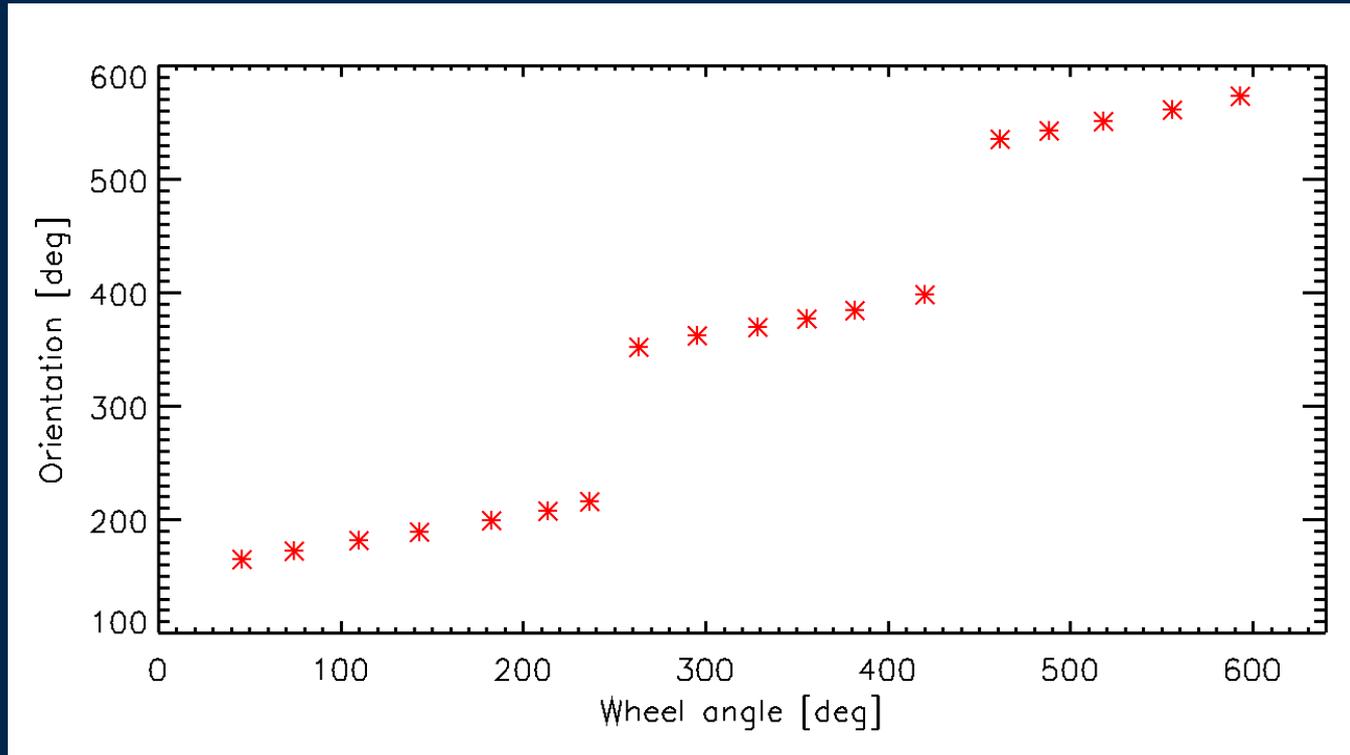
Equilibrium

$$T_m + T_s = 0$$

String constant (k) calculated from oscillation frequency of cylinder with well defined dimensions and weight.

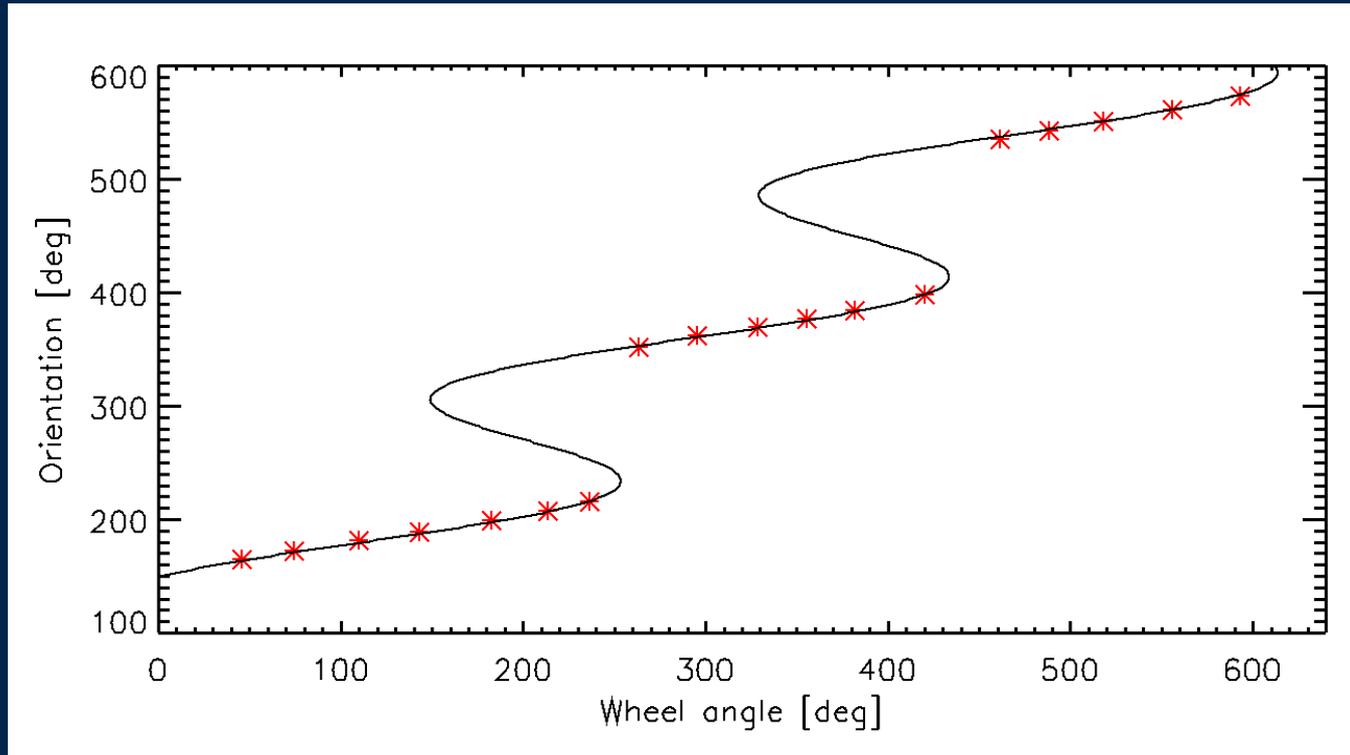
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Equilibrium orientation versus wheel angle



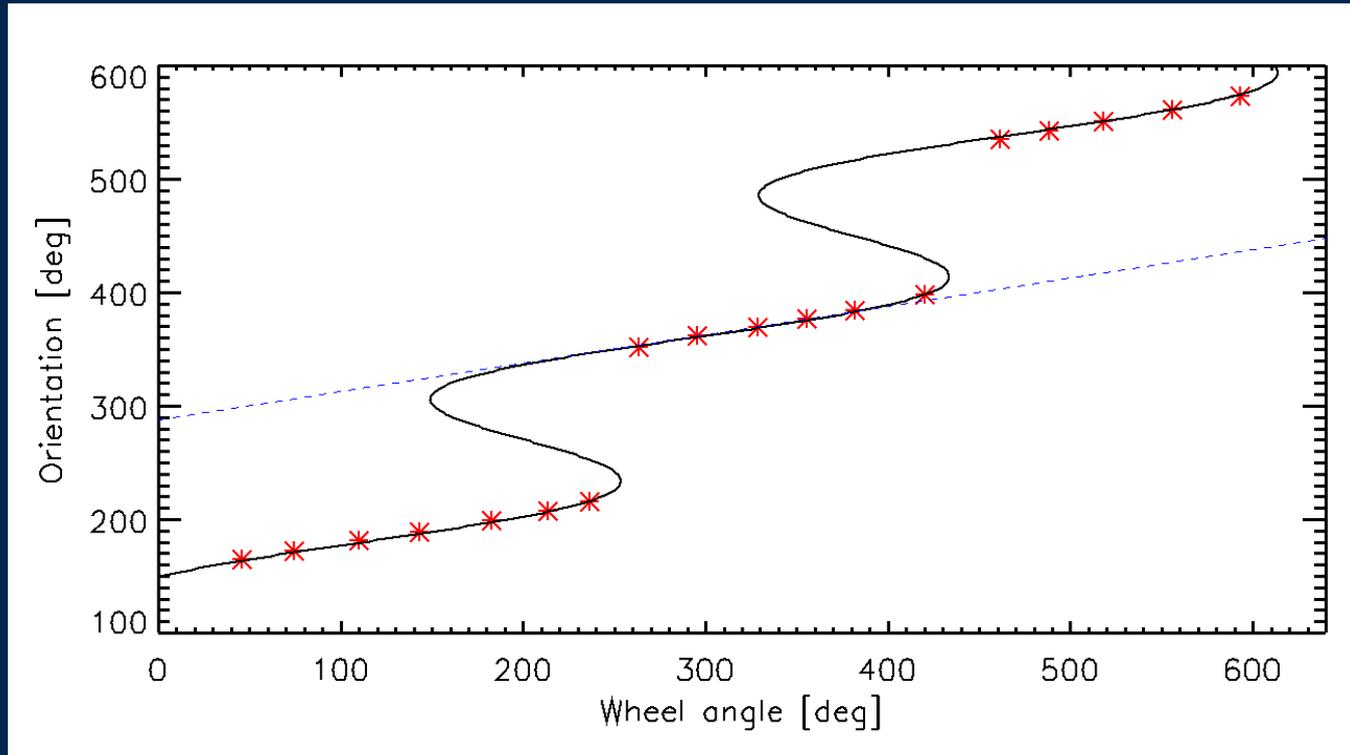
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Fitted equilibrium orientation versus wheel angle



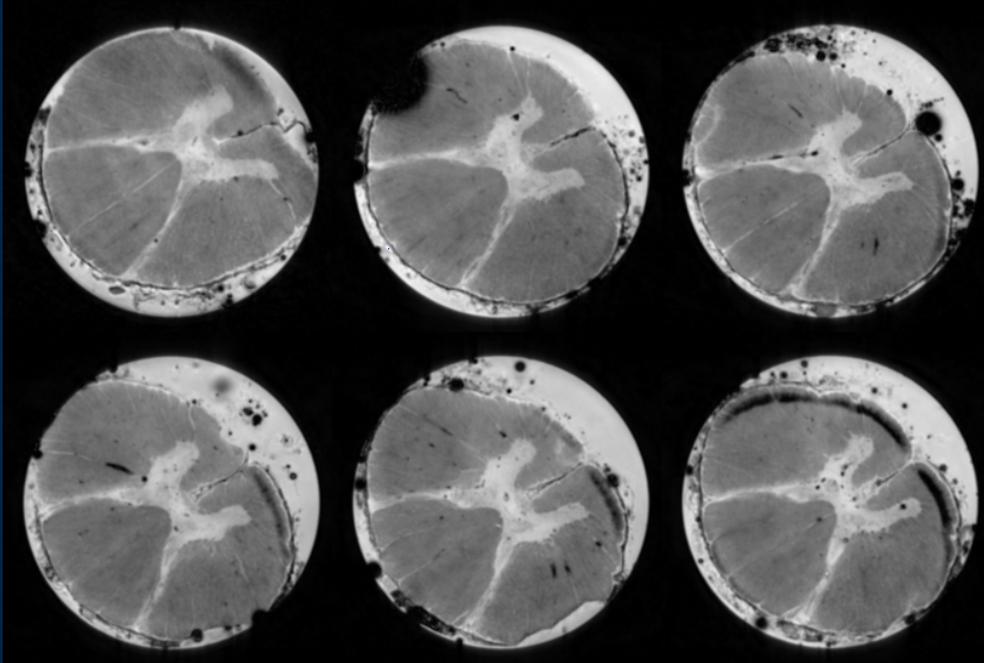
Measurement of Anisotropy of Susceptibility

Fitted equilibrium orientation versus wheel angle



Results

White matter content of samples



100um resolution 3D gradient echo images on 16T system:

White matter 85-88% of samples

Results

The anisotropy of susceptibility of spinal cord white matter

result from 5 samples:

$$\chi_{\parallel} - \chi_{\perp} = 0.026 \text{ to } 0.035 \text{ ppm}$$

Note parallel and perpendicular refer to the fiber axis, not to the myelin lipid molecules, which are perpendicular to this axis.

Discussion

Magnetic torque balance can quantify the magnetic susceptibility anisotropy

Spinal cord shows clear effect of susceptibility anisotropy

Values in range with literature on lipids (Lonsdale, PRS 1939) and values (0.2-0.22 ppm) for myelin sheet susceptibility anisotropy in T_2^* decay modeling (Warton & Bowtell, PNAS 2012; Sati et al, Neuroimage 2013 *in press*).

More work needed to understand spread in results and the possible temperature dependence